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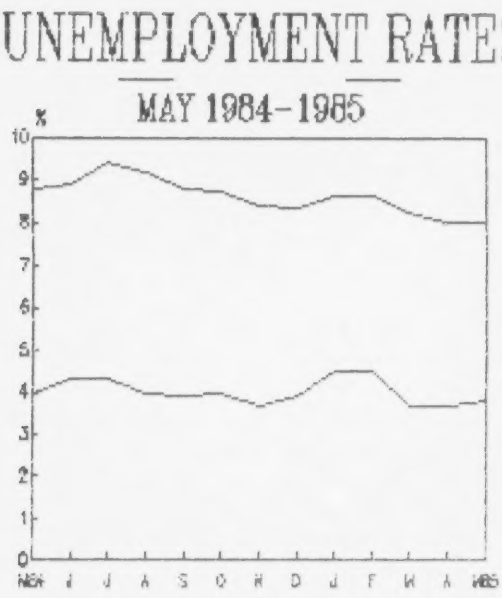
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING,RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR MAY 1985 JULY 19, 1985

DISTRICT JOBS UP IN MAY– UNEMPLOYMENT RATE UNCHANGED



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

As a result of marginal changes in both employment and unemployment, over the month, the District's unemployment rate held steady at 8.0 percent in May, 1985. Employment rose slightly, over the month (100), to 295,800, while unemployment was unchanged at 25,600. [Historically, the employment situation of District residents changes little between April and May]. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted unemployment rate dropped slightly from 7.1 percent in April, 1985 to 7.0 percent in May, 1985.

Since May, 1984, though, the employment situation of District residents has made marked improvement. Resident employment, in the District, increased a healthy 2.1 percent between May, 1984 and May, 1985. Similarly, total joblessness improved significantly over the year. Between May, 1984 and May, 1985 total joblessness, in the District, declined by 2,400--an 8.6 percent decline. The District's jobless rate declined nearly a full percentage point (0.8), as a result of the improvements in employment and total joblessness. Improvements nationally, though, have been somewhat less, where the civilian unadjusted jobless rate declined from 7.2 percent in May, 1984 to 7.0 percent in May, 1985.

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

As a result of seasonal layoffs and the

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry Jr.
Mayor

Department of Employment Services
Matthew F. Shannon
Director

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
May 1985 a/

	May 1985 b/	April 1985 c/	May 1984	April 1984	Net Change From April 1985	Net Change From May 1984
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	321,400	321,300	317,700	316,300	100	3,700
Total Employment	295,800	295,700	289,700	288,000	100	6,100
Total Unemployment	25,600	25,600	28,000	28,300	0	- 2,400
Unemployment Rate d/	8.0	8.0	8.8	8.9	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,005,500	1,987,500	1,931,900	1,916,900	18,000	73,600
Total Employment	1,928,500	1,914,800	1,853,900	1,839,400	13,700	74,600
Total Unemployment	77,000	72,700	78,000	76,800	4,300	-1,000
Unemployment Rate d/	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.0	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,684,200	1,666,200	1,614,200	1,599,900	18,000	70,000
Total Employment	1,632,800	1,619,100	1,564,200	1,551,400	13,700	68,600
Total Unemployment	51,400	47,100	50,000	48,500	4,300	1,400
Unemployment Rate d/	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.0	xxx	xxx

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data.
c/ Previous Month Revised Data.
d/ Seasonally Unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland.

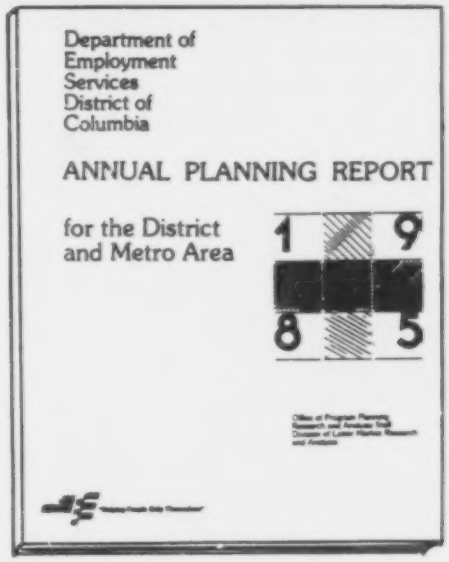
entry of seasonal workers, largely college students, into the labor force the Area and Suburban unemployment rates rose over the month. In the Area, employment rose 0.7 percent to 1,928,500 in May, 1985, but unemployment rose even more (5.9 percent) to 77,000; resulting in the rise in the Area's uemployment rate from 3.7 percent in April to 3.8 percent in May. In the Suburbs, the increase in unemployment, over the month (9.1 percent), also offset the monthly gain in employment (0.8 percent), resulting in a 0.2 percentage point rise in the rate. Given these offsetting movements, Suburban employment, unemployment, and the unemployment rate were 1,632,800, 51,400, and 3.0 percent, respectively in May, 1985.

Compared to year ago (May, 1984 to May, 1985) estimates, the labor force status of Area and Suburban residents has changed little. Inspite of the increase in employment of 74,600 and the decline in joblessness of 1,000, the Area's jobless rate declined just 0.2 percentage point between May, 1984 and May, 1985. In the Suburbs, there was even less downward movement in the jobless rate, over the year. Unlike the District, total joblessness in the Suburbs rose over the year from 50,000 to 51,400. This increase in joblessness, though, was offset by the rise in employment (68,000), resulting in a slight fall in the jobless rate from 3.1 percent in May, 1984 to 3.0 percent in May, 1985.

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In May, the number of District jobs totalled 622,000--up 3,300 from April and 13,000 from one year ago. This May's level established a new monthly record for the fourth consecutive month. Seasonal hiring by the Federal Government (1,900 jobs) lead the monthly boost in total employment. The private sector also added 1,300 jobs during May, of which 1,000 were in Retail Trade. On the other hand, the Services industry, which has added nearly 6,000 or 45 percent of all additional jobs during the past year, declined marginally (200 jobs) in May. Services employment, however, is expected to resume its expansion in the coming months.

In addition to the Services industry, employment growth has occurred primarily in the Retail Trade sector over the year. Of the 1,900 additional Retail jobs, 7 of every 10 have been in Eating and Drinking establishments. Federal



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THE ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT IS AVAILABLE

The Annual Planning Report is a free research service of the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information. The publication provides a wide range of economic information about the District and the Metropolitan Area, with special emphasis on the labor force and industrial employment. Special features include summation of industry and occupational projections to 1990.

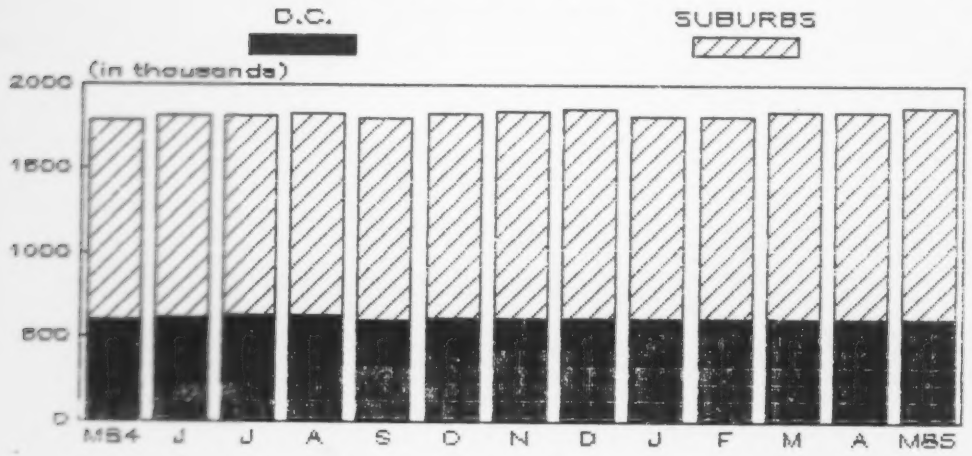
The publication is intended for use by administrators, planners, businessmen, marketers and researchers. A copy may be obtained by calling the Labor Market Information Division (202) 639-1642 or the D.C. Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (202) 639-1083.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	May a/	April b/	May	May a/	April b/	May
	1985	1985	1984	1985	1985	1984
TOTAL	622.0	618.7	609.0	1,869.5	1,851.5	1,791.3
Total Private Sector	362.9	361.6	352.3	1,317.4	1,304.7	1,249.2
Manufacturing	14.4	14.4	14.4	78.1	77.8	76.4
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.8	37.7	36.7
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.2	3.2	2.8
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.5	20.4	19.9
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.1	14.1	14.0
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.3	40.1	39.7
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	4.9	4.9
Printing & Publishing	11.5	11.5	11.4	29.1	29.1	28.3
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.2	6.1	6.5
All Other Manufacturing	2.9	2.9	3.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Construction	11.4	11.3	10.9	105.4	102.9	92.6
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	26.9	26.8	26.1	88.6	87.9	82.5
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.3	4.3	4.3
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.5	37.9	34.5
All Transportation	9.1	9.0	8.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	17.8	17.8	17.6	45.8	45.7	43.7
Trade	65.0	63.9	62.5	374.5	368.9	357.2
Wholesale	9.5	9.4	d/ 9.8	69.9	69.3	d/ 67.4
Retail	55.5	54.5	52.7	304.6	299.6	289.8
General Merchandise	5.1	4.9	4.9	36.0	35.2	34.7
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.5	41.4	39.4
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	33.0	32.8	31.9
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.2	20.6	20.4
Eating and Drinking Places	28.1	27.8	26.2	103.5	101.4	97.9
All Other Retail	22.3	21.8	21.6	69.4	68.2	65.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	35.8	35.6	34.9	107.6	106.7	102.7
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.0	21.2	21.1	20.5
All Other	28.6	28.4	27.9	86.4	85.6	82.2
Services	209.3	209.5	203.4	562.2	559.5	536.8
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12.5	12.2	12.2	28.4	27.8	27.0
Personal Services	4.1	4.1	3.9	21.2	22.1	20.6
Business Services	43.1	42.9	40.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.6	30.7	30.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	20.7	20.7	19.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.4	30.4	29.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	67.9	68.5	66.9	512.6	509.6	489.2
Government	259.1	257.1	256.7	552.1	546.8	542.1
Federal Government	209.9	208.0	208.0	355.1	350.9	356.4
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	197.0	195.9	185.7
D.C. Government	44.1	44.0	43.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	5.1	5.1	5.0	N/A	N/A	N/A

a/ Preliminary, b/ Revised, c/ Strike, d/ Strike Over
Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

AREA JOBS



employment has also been another growth sector, growing by 2,000 jobs, representing about 15 percent of total industry growth. But as noted in previous Summaries, Federal employment remains substantially below pre-recessionary levels (-14,900 jobs when compared to May, 1981).

JOB GROWTH IN THE SUBURBS

In May, there were 1,247,500 jobs in Washington's suburban jurisdictions. This is slightly twice the number in the District. Between April and May, 14,700 additional suburban jobs were created, with 4 of every 5 in the private sector. Retail Trade led this monthly surge, with 4,000 jobs, followed by 2,900 in Services, and 2,400 in Construction. As in the District, the Federal Government made a substantial monthly contribution of 2,300 jobs.

Over the past year, however, Federal suburban employment has declined by 3,200. In total, there are now 65,200 more suburban jobs than there were in May, 1984. Firms in the Services industry have led the way with an expansion of 19,500 jobs, followed closely by Wholesale/Retail Trade (14,800), Construction (17,800) and Local Government (10,800).

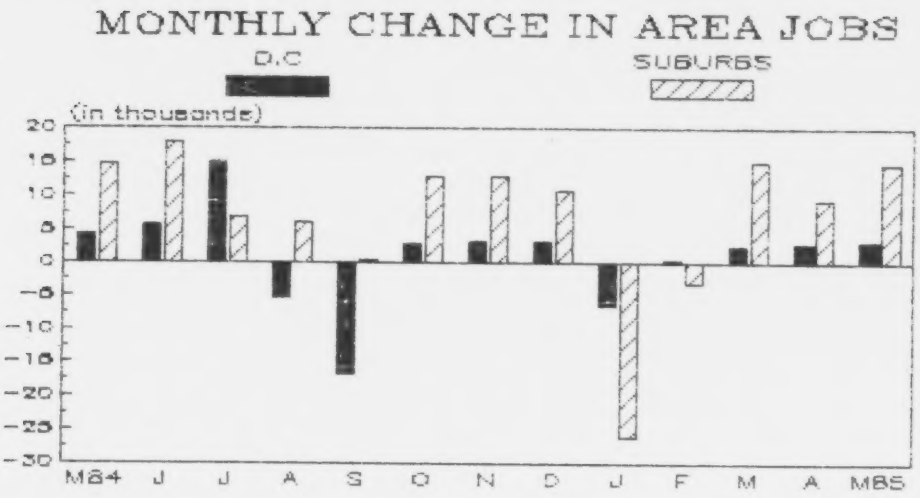
JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

Together, the District and its suburban jurisdictions have added 78,200 jobs to the Area's economy in the past year, with 18,000 of those in May alone. This gives the Area an impressive jobs growth rate of 4.4 percent over the year.

Area growth in May was led by Wholesale/Retail Trade with 5,600 additional jobs and Government with 5,300. The Services (2,700) and Construction (2,700) industries also made substantial contributions.

Over the past year, Services has added 25,400 jobs or 3 of every 10 new Area jobs. Wholesale and Retail Trade followed in second place with 17,300, followed by Construction (12,800), and Local Government (10,000). The small increase in Federal jobs in the District was offset by a larger decline in the suburbs, resulting in a loss of 1,300 Federal jobs in the Area.

"Our City's top priorities are jobs, jobs, and more jobs for D.C. Citizens...."
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor



CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

With the overall improvement in the City's economy and the general reduction in total joblessness in the District, the number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 8,835 in May, down 1,641 from April. In May 1985, 53.8 percent of all UI receipents were males, with professionals, technicans, and managers comprising 23.7 percent of all UI claimants. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 11.0 weeks for all claimants in May, up 0.5 week from the previous month.

The improved economic conditions are even more evident when year ago comparisons are made. Since May, 1984, the number of individuals receiving UI benefits declined by 3,244. Despite the drop in the total number of UI claimants, the median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment rose from 10.2 weeks in May, 1984 to 11.0 weeks in May, 1985. As the table below indicates, though, other selected characteristics of the insured unemployed improved over the year.

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED 1/
May 1985

	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984
Total	8,835	10,476	12,079
Sex			
Male	4,750	5,638	6,567
Female	4,085	4,838	5,512
Occupation			
Prof., tech., & Mgr.	2,094	2,449	2,510
Clerical & Sales	2,211	2,589	2,873
Service	1,906	2,161	2,476
Farm, Fish, Forest	61	87	65
Processing	29	44	36
Machine Trade	114	141	152
Benchwork	71	74	76
Structural	926	1,074	1,256
Misc. & INA	1,423	1,857	2,635

LENGTH OF CURRENT SPELL OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED 1/
May 1985

Duration and Sex	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984
Total	8,835	10,476	12,079
1-2 Weeks	1,261	1,444	1,884
3-4 Weeks	940	1,086	1,479
5-14 Weeks	3,345	4,429	4,674
15-26 Weeks	3,289	3,517	4,042
Median Duration			
All Claimants	11.0	10.5	10.2
Males	11.2	10.5	10.4
Females	10.7	10.5	9.8

Detail may not add to t als due to independent rounding.

A Profile of Non Working Black Males and Females in the District

Last winter the Department of Employment Services contracted with the Washington Urban League to investigate the extent to which blacks were dropping from the labor force in the District of Columbia The study was conducted in response to Mayor Barry's concern that an alarming number of black workers in the District were discouraged workers. This is perhaps the first study done on the discouraged worker at the local level.

Information was analyzed for both male and female workers. the study is based on a representive sample of 1230 District of Columbia residents who were interviewed in person during the summer of 1983 by the Survey Research Service of the Washington Urban league. the study looked at blacks from ages 16-64 who were not in the official labor force, as well as, those who were officially unemployed. The findings were presented in two separate reports, findings for males; findings for females.

In general, the studies revealed that the District has a sound labor force, capable of filling most vacancies in the metropolitan areas. In particular, the reports pointed out that many discouraged workers have high skill levels, yet still face major barriers to obtaining jobs.

Other findings reveal that two out of every five black male discouraged workers have a college degree or some college education and still cannot find suitable work. Additionally:

- Nearly half of the black discoraged workers in the District are under age 30.
- Male discouraged workers tend to be younger than women.
- Nearly half of black discouraged male workers felt race was a barrier to employment.
- Eightly percent of discouraged black female workers are available to report to work immediately.
- More than half of the discouraged black females live in households with less than $10,000 income.
- Women are much more likely to have dependent children than discouraged male workers.
- Male discouraged workers are more likely than women to have had some job training.
- Three main barriers to work for female discouraged workers are family responsibilities, job barriers, and health.
- Three main barriers to work for male discouraged workers are race, health, and other reasons, including sex discrimination.
- Significant numbers of discouraged workers would re-enter the labor force, if they felt they could obtain employment.
- Job search methods employed by both black males and females were most often contacting employers directly, asking friends or relatives, and answering job ads in the paper.

The reports are being circulated to area employers, to community organizations, libraries, other District agencies, and to citizens as well.

Copies may also be obtained by contacting the Department's Office of Planning on (202) 639-1400.

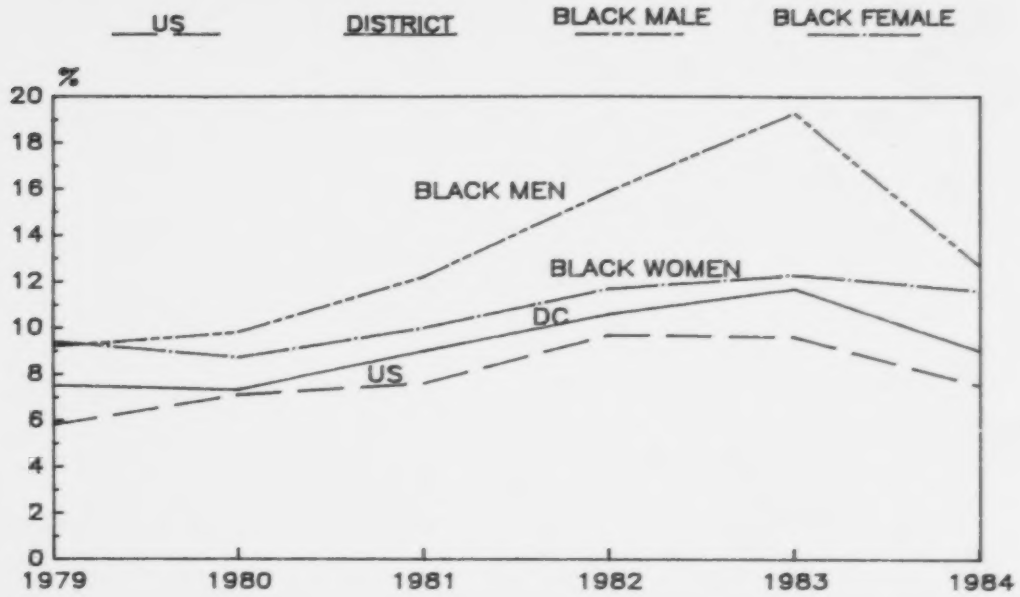
Help for the innocent victim of crime

For further information call (202) 576-7706 or write to:

CRIME VICTIMS COMPENSATION PROGRAM

1200 Upshur Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20011

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR THE NATION, THE DISTRICT AND FOR BLACK MEN AND WOMEN IN THE DISTRICT



AN ANALYSIS OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE DISTRICT DURING THE 1981-82 RECESSION

In the May issue of the Area Labor Summary, staff profiled unemployment in 1983 and 1984 in the District. This over-the-year analysis coincided with the City's recovery from the 1981-82 national recession. The data indicated that black males benefited most signficantly from the recovery. Recently staff examined local unemployment rates over the past six years. This analysis clearly shows that while black males benefited most by the rapid 1983-84 decline in unemployment, it is just as evident that black men were the most severely affected by the recession.

Six years ago, the black male rate was below the black female rate, but by 1983 (the year the unemployment rate peaked in the District) the male rate increased by more than 10 percentage points. In contrast, the black female rate advanced only 3 percentage points. The 1983-84 economic recovery in the District was strong enough to lower the black male/female disparity to just slightly more than one percentage point.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE NATION THE DISTRICT, AND FOR BLACK MEN AND BLACK WOMEN: 1979-1984

Year	U.S.	District	Black Male	Black Female
1979	5.8%	7.5%	9.2%	9.4%
1980	7.1%	7.3%	9.8%	8.7%
1981	7.6%	9.0%	12.2%	10.0%
1982	9.7%	10.6%	15.9%	11.7%
1983	9.6%	11.7%	19.3%	12.3%
1984	7.5%	9.0%	12.7%	11.6%

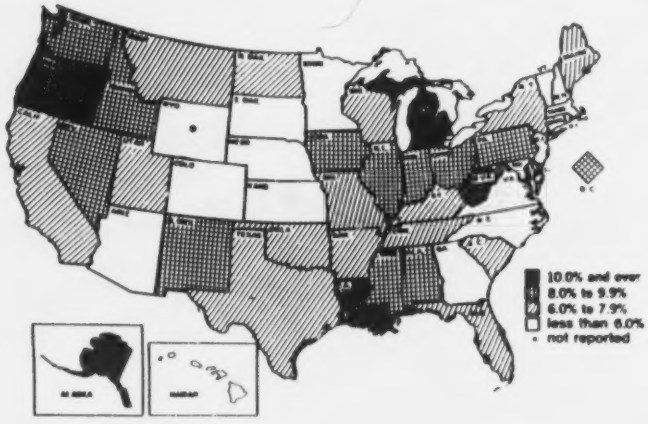
This six year observation of local unemployment rates suggests that in the District, unemployment caused by the national recession tends to be a phenomenon which impacts significantly on black men and to a much lesser extent on black women. It will be interesting to see if the black male rate in 1985 actually falls below the black female rate, as it did in 1979.

Job Bank
- A system to list your jobs for quick, efficient screening

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In April 1985, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 253 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 3.7 percent unemployment rate was tied with Anaheim-Santa Ana, California for the sixteenth lowest rate. Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area tends to have the lowest rate, except for the Boston Area which had a rate of 3.2 percent. The Washington Area's unemployment rate has been averaging between 3.7 percent and 4.5 percent for the last three years or so. The Dallas area had a rate of 3.9 percent, just 0.2 percentage points higher than the local area. The Baltimore area only 35 miles North had an unemployment rate of 5.6 percent, 1.9 percentage points higher than the Washington area. The largest over-the-year decline in the jobless rate occurred in Laredo, Texas, 5.2 percentage points less. The Washington Area over-the-year decline was a mere 0.3 percentage points down from 4.0 percent to 3.7 percent.

Unemployment Rates by State, April 1985



When the District of Columbia (with an April preliminary unemployment rate of 8.0 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, the District had the 17th highest jobless rate. This was the exact same position held in March. Compared with the large industrial States, the District seems to be staying on an even keel with California (7.3 percent) and Pennsylvania (8.2 percent). The Neighboring States Maryland and Virginia (4.8 percent each) ranked 45 and 46, respectively, among the 51 jurisdictions. West Virginia (12.5 percent); Louisiana (11.2 percent); Oregon (10.6 percent); Michigan (10.3 percent) and Alaska (10.0 percent) were the five states with double digit unemployment rates. Massachusetts with an unemployment rate of 3.7 percent had the lowest rate. April jobless rates were below those of a year earlier in 33 states and the District of Columbia.

Unemployment in Selected Cities

In comparison with the 24 selected central cities, the District of Columbia had the 15th highest jobless rate in April 1985, at 8.0 percent. In March and February, the District had the 13 highest. In January, the City had the 14 highest jobless rate. And six months ago in October, the District ranked 14th. The District seems to be staying between the range of 13th-15th position. The average jobless rate for all 24 cities was 9.0 percent. This was down from 9.4 percent in March. The reason being that only six cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, St. Louis, New Orleans, New York and Philadelphia) had higher over-the-month jobless rates. Gary, Indiana (12.2 percent) had the highest rate, while Boston (4.3 percent), had the lowest rate followed by Dallas at 4.6 percent. Seven cities--Gary, Newark, New Orleans, New York, Miami, Los Angeles, and Dallas experienced higher unemployment rates compared to April 1984.

	City	April 1985	April 1984
1.	Gary, IN	21.2	20.3
2.	Cleveland, OH	12.5	14.3
3.	Newark, NJ	12.3	12.2
4.	New Orleans, LA	11.4	8.7
5.	Dayton, OH	10.5	12.9
6.	Buffalo, NY	9.7	11.4
7.	Birmingham, AL	9.7	13.8

8.	Chicago, ILL	9.3	9.4
9.	Miami, FL	9.3	8.5
10.	New York, NY	9.1	7.7
11.	St. Louis, MO	9.0	9.8
12.	Cincinnati, OH	8.8	10.4
13.	Pittsburgh, PA	8.6	10.9
14.	Los Angeles, CA	8.5	8.2
15.	District of Columbia	8.0	8.9
16.	Houston, TX	7.6	7.9
17.	Columbia, OH	7.2	8.9
18.	Philadelphia, PA	7.2	7.8
19.	Baltimore, MD	7.1	7.7
20.	Salt Lake City, UT	6.7	6.7
21.	Atlanta, GA	6.6	7.3
22.	Milwaukee, WI	6.5	7.4
23.	Dallas, TX	4.6	4.5
24.	Boston, MA	4.3	5.9

1984 ANNUAL REPORT UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PROGRAM

☆☆☆☆☆

The improved economy and modifications to the Unemployment Compensation Law led to remarkable improvement in the balance of the UI Trust Fund in 1984. The fund rose from $2.3 million at the end of 1983 to $26.3 million in 1984. Almost $80 million was paid to unemployed District workers in 1984, some $36.4 million less than in the previous year. During 1984, 587,493 covered District workers received $14.6 billion in wages and salaries this 7 percent more than in 1983.

The Annual Report summarizes the activities of the District's unemployment Compensation program and includes analysis of thirteen statistical tables and six charts. These tables include a detailed industry listing of the number of employers, employees, total and taxable wages, and U.I. contributions. Copies of the 32 page report may be obtained from the Labor Market Information Division (202) 639-1641 or the Office of Unemployment Compensation (202) 639-1163.

THE DISTRICT RELATIVE TO OTHER STATES IN COMPARITIVE UI STATISTICS

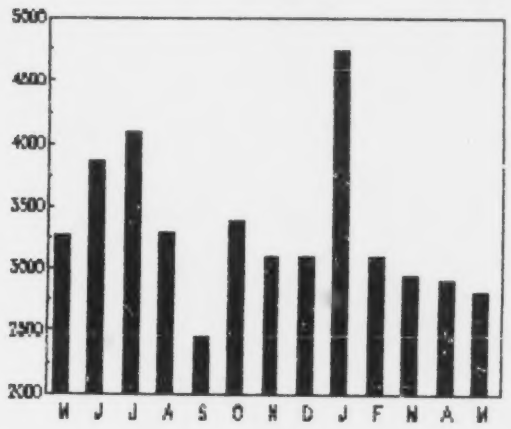
The District of Columbia was ranked with other states in unemployment insurance activities published by the U.S. Department of Labor. Washington, D.C. is second only to Alaska in the average weekly wage paid in covered employment for the twelve month period ended September, 1984. Similarly, the District is the seventh highest state in the average weekly benefit amount paid for the annual period ended March, 1985. The District ranks third in the nation in average compensable duration (estimated at 19.3 weeks) for the same period of time. The factors above appear directly related to the high (49.7) exhaustion rate, where the District ranked number four nationally in the First Quarter, 1985. Our bordering states (Maryland and Virginia) ranked 23 and 29,respectively, in the average weekly wage paid; and 23 and 36 in average weekly benefit payment amount.

Measures that relate to the number of clients served and the services rendered reflect the District relative size. Initial claims, first payments, weeks claimed, weeks compensated, exhaustions, and benefits paid averaged 48 in rank nationally. The District of Columbia processed approximately three tenths of one percent of the nation's U.I. work-load, and approximately a third each as much as Virginia and Maryland.

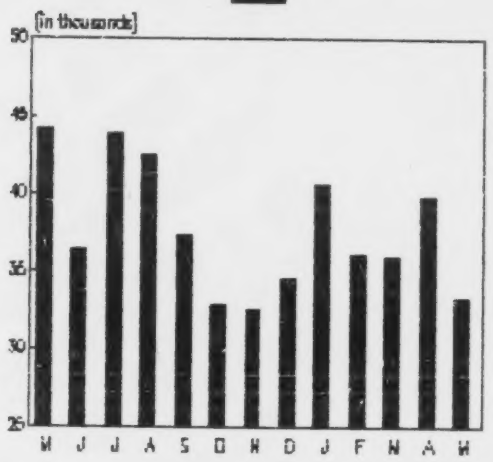
Job Service . . .

When we set out to fill a position in your organization, your needs and requirements are our first concern. Our staff professionals will visit your office to better assess your particular needs.

INITIAL CLAIMS ALL PROGRAMS



WEEKS COMPENSATED ALL PROGRAMS



UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

During May, the District paid $4.8 million in benefits to claimants in all UI programs. This represented 33,400 jobless weeks for 9,500 persons. All measures dropped from last month except the average weekly payment amount, which rose less than one percent. This continues the general trend of the last eighteen months.

To date this year, $26.9 million in outlays have been made for 186,000 idle weeks, compared to $32.1 million for 222,900 jobless weeks last year for the same time period.

Some 9,700 persons have received benefits for the first time in this five month period in 1985, and 5,000 have exhausted eligibility. The weekly benefit amount averaged $144.80 in the January-May, 1985 period.

UNEMPLOYMENT 50 INSURANCE

1935-1985
FIVE DECADES
— INSURING
THE AMERICAN DREAM

MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALE/TRADE INDUSTRIES:

The District of Columbia Wage-Hour Board has announced a 12 percent increase in the minimum wage for 23,800 manufacturing and wholesale trade workers in the District. The increase becomes effective August 20th, raising the minimum wage from $3.50 an hour to $3.95 an hour. The Board also established a lower rate of $3.70 an hour for person with less than 60 days experience. An estimated 800 workers will receive pay raises as a result of the Board's action.

An advisory committee appointed by the Board earlier this year recommended raising the manufacturing wage to $4.25 an hour, and the wholesale trade wage to $3.85 an hour. On June 3, the Board conducted a public hearing and then set the final wage level.

Workers affected by the increase include printing and publishing employees who comprise 80 percent of all manufacturing workers in D.C., and those in food and other wholesale operations. The Wage-Hour Board set the current minimum wage of $3.50 nearly six years ago.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
May 1985

	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984	% Change From April 1985	% Change From May 1984
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,624	2,746	2,974	- 4.4	- 11.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	31,681	38,950	42,312	- 18.7	- 25.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	29,740	35,356	39,526	- 15.9	- 24.8
Total Benefits Paid	$4,221,700	$4,984,244	$5,566,050	- 15.3	- 24.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$141.95	$140.97	$140.82	+ 0.7	+ 0.8
Number of First Payments	1,373	1,566	1,883	- 12.3	- 27.1
Number of Final Payments	841	943	1,130	- 10.8	- 25.6
Total Beneficiaries	8,486	9,182	10,335	- 7.6	- 17.9
Average Weeks of Duration d/	21.7	22.6	21.0	- 4.0	+ 3.3
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	124	119	238	+ 4.2	- 47.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	3,109	4,031	4,094	- 22.9	- 24.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,149	3,904	3,893	- 19.3	- 19.1
Total Benefits Paid	$549,744	$678,649	$644,424	- 19.0	- 14.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$174.58	$173.83	$165.53	+ 0.4	+ 5.5
Number of First Payments	122	146	153	- 16.4	- 20.3
Number of Final Payments	97	118	136	- 17.8	- 28.7
Total Beneficiaries	871	979	1,027	- 11.0	- 15.2
Average Weeks of Duration d/	25.8	26.7	25.4	- 3.4	+ 1.6
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	60	45	54	+ 33.3	+ 11.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	616	721	890	- 14.6	- 30.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	475	551	657	- 13.8	- 27.7
Total Benefits Paid	$76,924	$ 89,982	$103,678	- 14.5	- 25.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$161.95	$163.31	$157.81	- 0.8	+ 2.6
Number of First Payments	35	46	54	- 23.9	- 35.2
Number of Final Payments	31	36	0	- 13.9	+ 0.0
Total Beneficiaries	136	160	183	- 15.0	- 25.7
Average Weeks of Duration d/	13.6	12.0	12.2	+ 13.3	+ 11.5
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	2,808	2,910	3,266	- 3.5	- 14.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	35,406	43,702	47,296	- 19.0	- 25.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	33,364	39,811	44,076	- 16.2	- 24.3
Total Benefits Paid	$4,848,368	$5,752,875	$ 6,314,152	- 15.7	- 23.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$145.32	$144.50	$143.26	+ 0.6	+ 1.4
Number of First Payments	1,530	1,758	2,090	- 13.0	- 26.8
Number of Final Payments	969	1,097	1,266	- 11.7	- 23.5
Total Beneficiaries	9,493	10,321	11,545	- 8.0	- 17.8
Average Weeks of Duration d/	21.8	22.6	21.1	- 3.5	+ 3.3

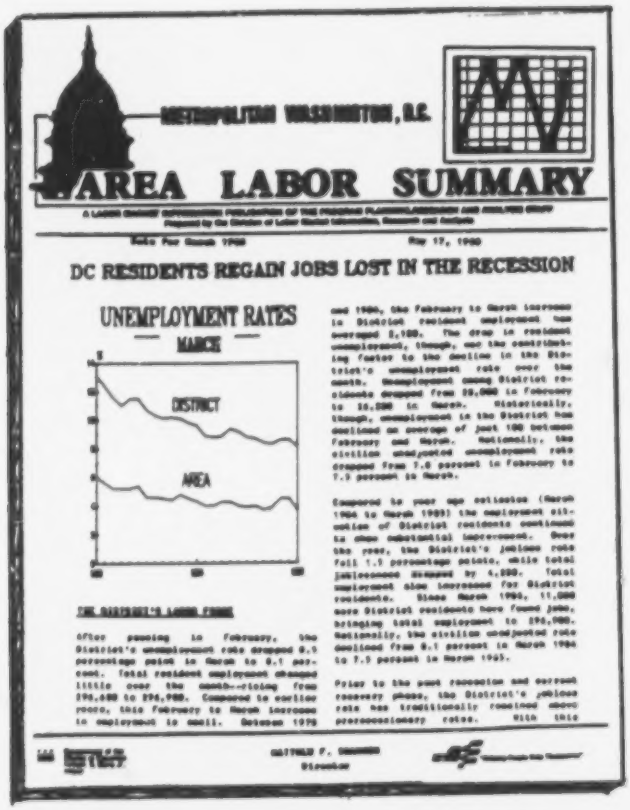
a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments.

MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND JOB STATISTICS



METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

DC RESIDENTS REGAIN JOBS LOST IN THE RECESSION

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
MARCH

The AREA LABOR SUMMARY is a FREE service of JOB SERVICE for the use of Washington area employers and the community. Free subscriptions may be made by calling the Labor Market Information & Research Division on (202) 639–1642.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of May 1985 decreased $4.02. Average Weekly Hours where down 0.2 hours. Average Hourly Earnings rose .5¢ an hour.

Food and Kindred Products showed the greatest over-all increase. Weekly earnings were of $16.11 as Weekly Hours increased 0.7 hours. Hourly Earnings rose 16¢ an hour. Overtime worked at premium pay was the reason for the increase.

Printing and Publishing reflected the largest decrease, with Average Weekly Earnings showing a decrease of $25.63. Weekly Hours declined 1.8 hours, Average Hourly Earnings were down .09¢ an hour. Less overtime being worked caused the drop.

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)

WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMSERS (CPI-U)

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 0.2 percent to 319.8 (1967=100), during the 2 months ended in May, 1985. For the 12-month period ended in May, the local CPI-U rose 4.6 percent. Nationally, the CPI-U rose 0.8 percent over the two month period and 3.7 percent over the year. Thus, recent local price increases have been slower than those across the country, but over the year prices locally have been increasing faster than prices nationally.

The 0.2 percent local advance in the CPI-U from March to May follows an increase of 1.5 percent in the preceding 2-month period. Increased costs of transportation, medical care, food consumed away from home, and alcoholic beverages were partially offset by lower costs for grocery store foods, housing, and apparel.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
May 1985

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	400.68	404.70	377.75	37.8	38.0	37.7	10.60	10.65	10.02
Durable Goods	366.93	358.80	347.44	40.5	40.0	40.4	9.06	8.97	8.60
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	390.68	388.07	384.55	44.7	43.8	43.6	c/ 8.74	b/ 8.86	a/ 8.82
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	377.21	364.84	341.88	40.3	39.7	40.7	a/ 9.36	n/ 9.19	8.40
Other Durable Goods	347.49	342.22	340.56	39.0	38.8	39.1	8.91	8.82	8.71
Non-durable Goods	428.98	443.72	402.93	35.6	36.4	35.5	12.05	12.19	11.35
Food & Kindred Products	545.37	529.26	506.99	37.1	36.4	36.5	a/14.70	a/14.54	g/13.89
Printing & Publishing	427.59	453.22	416.17	34.4	36.2	35.5	c/12.43	a/12.52	c/11.74
Other Non-Durable Goods	294.92	288.77	299.82	39.8	37.6	34.2	c/ 7.41	c/ 7.68	6.72

Total Production Workers	May '85	April'85	May '84
	34,000	33,900	34,000

a/ Overtime at Premium Pay
b/ Pay Increase
c/ Less Overtime
g/ Shorter Work Week
k/ Less business other than Seasonal
m/ Increase in Proportion of Lower Paid Employees
n/ Increase in proportion of higher paid employees

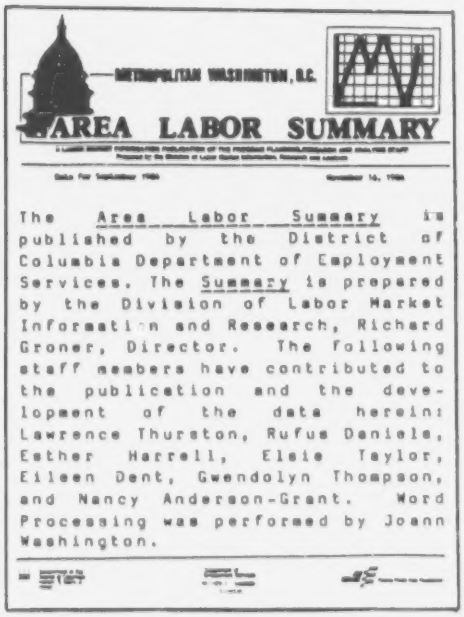
WASHINGTON AREA OF COLUMBIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - CPI-U) 1/

Expenditure Category	May 1985	Percent Change Two Months Ago	Year Ago
ALL ITEMS			
U.S.	321.3	0.8	3.7
Washington Area	319.8	0.2	4.6
Food & Beverage	313.6	0.2	3.4
Housing	335.3	0.1	5.6
Apparel & Upkeep	224.8	0.9	4.8
Transportation	309.9	1.2	2.0
Medical Care	419.8	0.8	5.9
Entertainment	256.2	0.3	8.9
Other Goods & Services	319.6	0.1	6.5
Special Index:			
Energy 2/	168.0	0.1	4.9

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Table prepared by Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Division

1/ 1967=100, except as noted.

2/ June 1978=100.



The Area Labor Summary is published by the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services. The Summary is prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information and Research, Richard Groner, Director. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Word Processing was performed by Joann Washington.

SPECIAL INVITATION TO EMPLOYERS

The Department of Employment Services is offering employers in the District an opportunity to participate in the Current Employment Statistics Survey. CES is one of the most important national and local economic statistical series producted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with Job Service agencies in each state and the District.

To insure your firm is counted in this monthly census of employment call:

639–1633

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
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